NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

BLOODY WORK IN IRELAND. THE PEOPLE FIRED ON BY POLICE. TWO MEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED AT MITCHELSTOWN.

WE RESULT OF WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S PROSECUTION -A PEACEPUL MEETING IN A PUBLIC SQUARE BROKEN UP-ROUTED CONSTABULARY FIRE FROM THEIR HARRACKS ON THE CROWD -JOHN DILLON'S EXPERIENCES-

COLLISION. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1887; The New York Tribune. MITCHELSTOWN, Ireland, Sept. 9.—I have been a mess to-day of as wanton and bloody an outrage sever was perpetrated on the Irish people. The ention of Wilham O'Brien was to have taken in the Court-house here to-day. I told on Wednesday that Mr. O'Brien would disobey summons to attend. He would wait until he arrested. The part of Hamlet was to be omitfrom the play. But the people seized the occato hold a great public meeting in the town. John Ditlou attended and three English members Parliament and some English ladies travelled wn with us from Dublin. The English members Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Brunner, the newlyed member from Northwich, and Thomas leader of the Welsh Liberal party, who is known as "The Parnell of Wales." They attended Mr. O'Brien's lecture in Dublast night. At Cahir, this morning, they were presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor and Corporation of Clonmel, the capital city of Tipperary. We drove from Cabir to Mitchelstown, the Corporation of Cloumel and delegations

from several surrounding districts accompanying

us, making a procession of several carriages. Just outside of Mitchelstown we were met by dons concourse of people who marched in contingents, marshalled by priests and local leaders on horseback. Large bodies of farmers mounted and formed at the head quite a cavalry. In this we entered the town and went in procession through its principal streets, windup in the vast market square where the meetwas to be held. The people cheered enthusigreatest good humor and delight when the speaking was about to begin. The square is on a gentle rising ground. On its highest side the brakes were drawn up in line. The members of Parliament, some clergymen and other prominent men occupied one large vehicle, which constituted the platform. I stood on the high seat of this brake and 5,000 people spread before my eyes in a compact mass, the mounted farmers forming a fringe around their outer edge. Down at the lower end of the square, about fifty yards from the horses, stood a body of police. We had heard with uneasiness of large drafts of police havmg been brought yesterday into the town and it was stated that they had been refused lodgings and had spent the night drinking in an untenanted house. I therefore thought it a good omen to see the force withdrawn so far from the meeting.

ROW THE TROUBLE BEGAN. utly the proceedings began. The Mayor of Cork proposed and the Mayor of Clonmel ded the motion that Dean MacCarthy should take the chair. The Dean had just begun his opened the body of police ad-It appeared subsequently that they had a Government reporter in their midst. This movemest caused great excitement amongst the people. Several men faced round, turning their backs upon the platform. Things looked threatening when Mr. Dillon began to speak. His well-known figure restored the distracted attention of people, and after he had been speaking a few moments all was quiet again and the meeting seemed fairly under way. It was just then that the police made a new movement. They crushed their way still further into the dense crowd and began hammering the horses with their batons. The horses plunged and kicked and the people faced about again. A man was struck with a baton and he struck back with his stick. Somebody threw a stone. In a second the police formed and charged. There was one moment of panie in the crowd, when it swung back on the wagonette, but only a moment. Like a flash those nearest the police rallied, and infuriated at this wanton and upprovoked attack, fell upon m with their blackthorns. There were a few ids of brisk fighting when the police turned and fled in the wildest confusion, rolling over each ther in their efforts to escape. Several of their elmets tumbled off which the people seized and tere to shreds or kicked before them like footballs. They disappeared around the corner in a shower of

THREE VOLLEYS FROM THE POLICE. We on the wagonette turned our attention of getting the ladies into the priest's buse, which was at the back of ar improvised platform. While we were doing so ard a velley of musketry from the street up hich the police had fled and in which their baricks were situated. Then another; then another. it. Dillon rushed down the square and up the et toward the barracks. The police were firmg set of the windows of the second story. One man illed upon the pavement. Another, with a bullet igh the roof of his skull, lay in his blood against wall, Mr. Mandeville, the solicitor, who was to and Mr. O'Brien had the flesh torn from his emples. Many others were wounded. Mr. Dillon sahed into the barracks. There he found the commander of the police raging like a maniae and call-ag on the men to come out and fire volleys up and wn the street, an order which Mr. Dillon, holding ie officer in the hall by main force, prevented him

Firing from the windows continued a few minnger. A body of police rushed from the aroks and charged up the square, but in a secand more the charge was turned into a flight. The people, who had massed in a corner, wheeled bund behind them and sent them rushing pelisil with a well-directed volley of stones. The ce made for the priest's house, and succeeded in sping into the hall and banging the door to. In midst of this Mr. Labouchere sat on the boxeat of a wagonette smoking a eigarette. The ce remained as mute as mice shut up in the allway, and the people, fearing they would fire on the windows, cleared into the side streets.

REMONSTRATING WITH THE MAGISTRATE. Just then I met Mr. Dillon coming up the square, bareheaded, returning from the barrucks. At his suggestion Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Brunner and went to the police barracks to interview the magistrate in command. Mr. Dillon had been unagistrate in command. Mr. Dillon had been un-ble to prevail upon him to withdraw the excited louble line across the street where they had been ing, and he thought perhaps the remoustrance of

tweed coat was smudged with blood and he held m his hand a stout stick which he shook nervously while he spoke. The corpse of one of the murdered men had been dragged off the roadway and lay right across the threshold of the barracks door in a pool of clotted blood. A police officer

It would be idle to recount our interview, it was a mixture of alternate fear, vacillation and bravado on the part of the police officer and the magistrate in command, and after a few minutes it ended in the latter gentleman saying curtly that he had sent for the military. The redcoats and bayonets of these military by the way were soon afterward seen coming across the square at the lower end of which|they drew up in single file. In an hour or so, by the greatlexertion on the part of returned to the square I found a tall young fellow dipping his handkerchief in the blood of the man who was first shot. He put the handkerchief in his reast and said to me :

"I am going to keep this forever, as a pledge of

mortal hate against English rule." This briefly as the story of the day. I will not trouble you with details surrounding the episode, such as that the Riot act was never read; that the meeting was not proclaimed; that the police acted without waiting for the commands of their officers -all this will come out with greater clear ess later. I add now a statement which I have just had from Mr. Dillon of his own experiences.

JOHN DILLON'S EXCITING EXPERIENCES "When the police," said Mr. Dillon, retired from the street in disorder I. feeling certain that running away under such circumstances they would return with their firearms and use them on the people, left the wagonette immediately and taking two priests with me went across the square and proceeded to the police barracks. When I got to the barracks there were not ten people assembled within fifty yards of it. I placed two other priests at the corner of the square and asked them to prevent any people from approaching the barracks. Reaching the station I knocked at the door and few minutes or so the two in I found a police inspector in the barracks before asked him, and the priests asked him, if he would direct that the police should be kept in the barracks and that we would undertake to clear the town and preserve the peace. He was violently excited and said: 'No. I will form the men im mediately in the street.' I said: 'For God's sake don't do that, or there will surely be loss of life. Won't you be content if we undertake to me and got two policemen and shoved the two priests out of the barracks into the street. I man-aged to keep in the barracks and just at that mopriests out of the barracks into the street. I managed to keep in the barracks and just at that moment I heard a shot, apparently right in front of the barracks, and in a moment afterward the poince dragged two men into the barracks, and the iron door was bolted. A number of the police then gathered around these two men, who were thrown down on the floor, and about eight men proceeded to hammer them. I said: 'For God's sake, are we in a Christan country at all? As I said this. I saw one man draw his sword and lunge at one of the men on the floor with all his might. An officer caught him at once by the arm and said: 'Stop that! They have had enough now,' or words to that effect. I also caught hold of some of the men and remonstrated with them, and if it were not for the interference of the officers some of them, I think, seemed inclined to assault me. Atthat time, with the exception of the two men who were dragged, I was the only person not a policemen on the premises.

"Just then I heard the firing commence upstairs. I went again to the officer was seemed in charge and I said to him: 'For God's sake stop that firing.' He replied to me: 'They are killing my men ontside.' From inquiries! have made I don't believe there were an police on the street at that time, except men who I understood were at the lower end of the town, and with whom no person was interfering. 'They are killing my men in the street, but I resisted and succeeded in keeping my place inside. Finally one of the police suggested that I should be allowed to address the people from the window upstairs, from which it he firing was going on. I offered to do so immediately, and was going on. I offered to do so immediately, and was going on. I offered to do so immediately, and was going on. I offered to do so immediately, and was going on. I offered to do so immediately, and was going on. I offered to do so immediately, and was going on.

firing was going on. I offered to do so immediately and was going upstairs for that vurpose when was hustled back by a large body of police whe came rushing downstairs, apparently with the intention of going out into the stree and firing on the people from tha position. I caught the inscreament and the street of the street came rushing downstairs, apparently with the intention of going out into the street and firing on the people from that position. I caught the inspector and said to him: 'For God's sake, don't allow these men into the street!' But he seemed to be perfectly beside himself and would listen to nothing. I suggested then that I should be allowed to get the people away, and one of the officers seemed to suggest that this should be done. They accordingly unlocked the door and allowed me out. When I did get out I tound the street entirely deserted in the neighborhood of the barracks and I went into the neighborhood of the barracks and I went into the square and other parts of the town and with the assistance of my colleagues and some of the priests endeavored to get the people off the streets. We were successful in doing so. Then I saw one poor man lying in the aiddle of the square, about a hundred yards or so from the station, baving been inside the barracks till that time.

"While the firing was going on I can state from my own knowledge that no attack was made on the barracks. It is passible that a few stones may have struck the upper windows, but I did not hear it, and it it occurred it must have been very trilling. No stones struck the doors in the lower windows, nor was any attack of any sort made upon the door or lower windows, and when I went out I did not

No stones struck the doors in the low in the door nor was any attack of any sort made upon the door or lower windows, and when I went out I did not find any sign of stonethrowing. From what occurret in the barracks I have not the slightest doubt that if I have not been in the barracks the independent of the control of t aw before."
Such is Mr. Dillon's statement, which I received

from him after completing my own.
T. P. Gill, M. P.

MR. O'BRIEN WAS NOT ON HAND.

AN ORDER FOR HIS ARREST ISSUED-PRESS COM-MENTS ON THE MITCHELSTOWN AFFAIR. DUBLIN, Sept. 9 .- Mr. O'Brien did not appear in court him some days ago. The service of the summons was proved and the judge granted a warrant for Mr.

him some days aco. The services of the warrant for Mr. O'Brien's arrest.

Mitchelstown is quiet to night. Mr. Dillon remains there, but Mr. Labouchere has gone to Cork. The persons killed were an old man named Riordan, a residenty of the locality, and an elderly cabman from Fernoy. The injuries received by the police consist principally of scalp wounds and bruises.

Mr. Labouchere was a witness of the whole scene from a carriage. He asked Magistrate Seagrave if a meeting might be held elsewhere without molestation. Seagrave replied that a meeting might be held anywhere outside the town. Then a constable came up and spoke to Seagrave and the latter immediately corrected himself, declining to allow a meeting to be held anywhere. Seagrave was in a hotel when the police fired. It is not known at present who ordered them to fire. Mr. Dillon, Father O'Callaghan and Father O'Cohnell followed the police and entered the barracks with them.

A youth has been found who says that he can identify the constable who killed Biordan. Dr. Fauton expresses the opinion that Riordan was not killed by a builet, but by a blow on the head with the muzzle of a carbine.

Fifty-four constables were treated for slight injuries. LONDON, Sept. 9.—In the House of Commons this even-ing. replying to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smith, the Government der, said that he had received ro details of the trouble at Mitchelstown and that the Government had received no official information regarding the affair, and he could only express regret if such had happened. He had telegraphed, he said, for full information on the subject.

Mr. Sexton called attention to the fact that eight hours after the riot occurred the Government had not been informed of it.

[ENDION. Sept. 10.—The News this marries.

after the riot occurred the Government had not occur formed of it.

London, Sept. 10.—The News this morning says:

Coercion was not long in bearing its bitterest fruits. The Government meant to provoke bloodshed in freland. Blood has been shed in perfect wantonness and butchery is its most revolting feature.

The Post says the Mitchelstown affair shows the necessity for the full application of the Crimes Act to prevent such meetings allogether.

The Timus says the blood of the Mitchelstown victims is an the heads of Messrs O'Brien, Davitt and Labou chere, whose inflammatory and cynical language drove men against the muzzles of rifles. This teaches the people that although their lenders have amusement and profit, the people pay for it with their skins.

The Standard hopes that the spectacle at Mitchelstown will convince Messrs. Labouchere and Brunner of the goal whereto their steps tend, before it is too late, or they will be held guilty for the suffering which otherwise ensues.

IRISH REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT. IRISH REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—Dr. Kane, Grandmaster of the Order
of Orangemen, recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone,
asking him to state whether in his future
proposals for Home Rule representation of
Ireland as an integral part of the United
Kingdom would be retained in the Imperial Parliament. To this Mr. Gladstone has replied that the subject of the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial
parliament is not involved in the question of Home Rule
for Ireland. ENGLAND'S POSITION DEFINED. WHAT SHE CLAIMS IN BEHRING SEA.

ESSELS CAN BE SEIZED ONLY WHEN TAKING SEAL

WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE COAST. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replying to Mr. Gourley in the House of Commons to-day, said that the Government had no information with reference to the but unless she was engaged in fishing within three miles of the coast of Alsaka, she was not liable to lawful seizure. A report had been received that seven vessels in all had been seized. The American Government had ordered that no more vessels be seized pending judical proceedings, and that the vessels and persons already seized be discharged, reserving all questions involved for the negotiations at Washington. He was not prepared to state what course the Government would take in dealing with he Alsakan takery question. e Alaskan fishery question.

OUTWITTING THE REVENUE CUTTER. CAPTURED BRITISH SEALER CARRIES HIS VESSEL

SAFELY INTO A CANADIAN PORT. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9 .- The Department of Custon has been apprised of a trick which has been played upon the American authorities by the captain of the Alfred Adams, a British Columbia scaling schooner. The Adams was selzed in Behring Sea last month by the United tackle were taken away. A prize crew was put on board, Sitka. The captain seemingly obeyed for the time, but after having parted company with the Rush coolly headed the Adams for Victoria, B. C., where she arrived a few days ago. The prize crew could do nothing to compel the captain to proceed to Sitka, as it is understood to have consisted of only two men, and the crew of the Adams, not having been removed, was too strong for them.

REPORT ON THE ALASKAN FISHERIES. FIFTY THOUSAND SEALSKINS TAKEN IN ONE SEASON

BY MARAUDERS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The annual report of George R. Tingle, Treasury agent in charge of the Alaskan seal islands, has been received at the Treasury Department. From measurements made by Assistant Agent Noyes it appears that the grand total of breeding seals on St-Paul and St. George Islands last spring was 6,357,750° but in transmitting this statement Mr. Tingle adds that, in his judgment, a deduction of one-fourth would bring the number closer to the truth. Whilst on two rookeries ber of animals is still on the increase. Mr. Tingle says:

A large part of the report is devoted to a history of the cizure of marauding vessels by revenue cutters, which have already been briefly reported by telegraph. The

After the departure of the revenue cutter last fall large numbers of seals were taken by British marsuders and the skins sold in Victoria. One vessel sent her loats to the rookeries, but they were fired upon by the natives, under orders of the assistant agent, and two men womered. The fact became known gesterally among the marauders and served to keep them at a sufficiency term the rookeries.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 9.—It is reported that the cruiser Intrepid captured an American schooner of seventeen tons within the three-mile limit off Campobello Thursday

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE COMMISSION. OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—In official circles here it is thought that not much will come of the British Commission on the fishing question unless the terms are so liberal in tavor

PROCLAIMING A DICTATORSHIP. HOW PRESIDENT MENENDEZ, OF SAN SALVADOR, IS

SAID TO HAVE MET THE REVOLUTIONISTS. GALVESTON, Sept. 9. - A cable message brings the news that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, owing to the attitude that the revolutionary forces had assumed against President Menendez, of San Salvador, President Menen dez declared himself dictator, and at 4 o'clock this after noon the first gun was fired at La Union.

This revolution is of greater significance than the usual small revolutions that take place in Spanish American countries, because it immediately precedes the election of a new President, which is about to take place in Honduras. In November of last year the Gov eruments of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador signed a treaty whereby these three republics bound themselves to defend each other not only against foreign invasion, but also to assist each other to quell whatever disturbance might arise within the limits of any one of them.
Guatemala being in the throes of a new arrangement to
practically change the political aspect of the country—a
conversion from the Clerical to the Liberal party—and
Honduras being engaged in its political struggle, mainly
directed toward the re-election of President Bogcan, it is
a question whether either of these republics can go to
the assistance of Menendez, and whether he requires it.
No details of the battle at La Union have as yet been
received.

DELAY IN PLACING THE HAWAHAN LOAN. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A Times dispatch from San Francisco says: "Ex-Premier Wilder, of the Hawalian Islands, president and principal owner of the Hawaiian Steamship Company has arrived from London. Being asked with reference to the loan for which he was negotiating in London, he replied that be noted for \$1,500,000 had been placed, and within twenty-four hours of the time when the news of the Hawaiian to obles was received he would have been in possession of the money. He says that the delay was caused by this news, but it is only temporary and within three months the loan will be negotiated."

DELAYED MEXICAN MAILS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept 9, via Galveston.—The mail con-nections between this city and the United States nections between this city and the United States are still broken. Through passengers from the delayed trains arrived here to-day over the Mexican Central road. The mails and the express matter were not transferred, but are express matter were not transferred, but are to be no good reason for this extraordinary delay. Many important negotiations have been interrupted by the delay which may possibly reach seven days.

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND BULGARIA. BERLIN, Sept. 9—The North German Gazelle in a further semi-official declaration of the policy of Germany toward Bulgaria, repudiates the idea that that policy is prompted by a need of obtaining concessions from Russia. Egssian policy," The Gazette continues. "in no part of the world antagonistic to the policy of Germany, inspires us with neither fears nor hopes. We look not for bargains or concessions bought at a sacrifice of our interests and or concessions bought at a sacrifice of our interests and dignity. The German policy does not cease to be exclusively German because it happens to be at the same time grateful to Russia. The strength of the German policy consists in wanting nothing from Russia or any other country. The press ought not to support the mistaken idea that Germany requires a Russian certifiate of good behavior. To depart from a policy of respect for existing treaties solely because it is not an anti-Russian policy, would be a caprice which cannot be imputed to Germany."

Paris, Sept. 9.-The Journal des Debate says that oce Bismarck will not consent to act as a mediator on the Bulgarian question unless he is requested to do so by

THE UMBRIA MAKES ANOTHER FAST PASSAGE. LONDON, Sept. 9.— he Cunard steamer Umbria, Cap-tain McMickan, which left New-York September 3, for Laverpool, arrived off Fastnet at 5 p. m. to-day. Time of passage, six days, four hours and twenty-five minutes.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ORIGINAL STATES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (Special).—Ex-Governor James ollock presided to-day over a meeting in St. George Hall to arrange for a meeting of the Governors of the the thirteen original States, who will be present at the the thirteen original States, who will be present as to coming contennal celebration of the adoption of the Constitution with a view to secure their co-operation in creeting a suitable monument in independence Square in commemoration of that event. After appointing a semmittee the meeting adjourned until Monday.

NOTABLE GIFT TO MISSIONS. CHARITY OF ELIJAH HAYES AND HIS WIFE.

AN ESTATE IN WARSAW, INDIANA, TRANSFERRED TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WARASH, Ind., Sept. 9 .- Chaplain McCabe, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, received to-day in behalf of the board the largest private gift ever made to that body, or for mission in the history of the Church. The givers are Elijah Hayes and wife, of Warsaw, Kosciusko County. The property consists of the Hotel Hayes, a large brick and a large farm near the town. The deed to the was signed this afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. The property is given in fee simple, the provi-sion being made, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Hayes retain a life interest in the residence valued at \$26,000 in the town of Warsaw. Mr. Hayes asked only for an annuity of \$500 each for bimself and wife. At the suggestion of John M. Phillips, of New-York, treasurer of the board, Mr. Hayes's armuity was raised to \$1,000. Should he die the annuity of his widow is to be increased to \$1,000, but if Mrs. Hayes dies, her annuity lapses. The property given to-day is valued at \$130,000 and yields an income of \$5,000. Out of this sum the annu-ities will be paid. The deed provides that the Board of accruing from the property and after that period it shall be at the disposal of the board. The money derived from rents and the sale of the realty is to go to the foreign mission fund of the Board of Missions. foreign mission fund of the Board of Missions. There is no doubt about the gift being accepted, as a letter received by Mr. Hayes from J. M. Reid, correnonding secretary of the board, written on June 23 accepts the gift with all the provisions named. This large bequest does not form a part of the \$1,000,000 for missions which Chaplain McCabe is raising. He stated to-day that the prospects for raising that sum are flattering, as an increase of only \$30,000 over the collections of inst year will be required and a large part of this increase is already pledged. Filliah Hayes and wife are plain people, who have lived an economical life. Their home is a simple one. Both are aged and they have no heirs. For years Mr. Hayes has been interested in foreign missions and determined a long time ago to give his property to the cause.

A SPANISH GUNROAT AT KEY WEST.

MEN LANDED AND PATROLLING THE CITY WITHOUT CONSULTING THE COLLECTOR.

KEY WEST, Sept. 9 (Special).—The fishing sloot chich took the first party of filibusters to Caibarier left here on Taesday morning with another load of fitty men, who, it is said, were landed yesterday near Cardenas and made good their escape into the interior. The Spanish gunboat Sanchez arrived from Havana this morning and landed as armed force of about twenty men, who, without making any official visit to the local representatives of the Government or asking the assistance of Collector Harris,

coeded to patrol the city themselves in search of in-formation in regard to the matter.

The first information Collector Parris received of the expedition was when the representative of "Havana La Lucha" in this city, Rafael B, Hamel, "Havana La Licha" in this city, Rafael B, Hamel, called upon him by request of his journal, asking for information. After the arrival of the gunboat this morning, to-day's "Evening Cail," of this city, says:

"Dr. Harris, Collector of Customs, Leing interviewed this morning, denied any knowledge of the departure of such a boat from this port for Cuba, and focs not believe such an expedition could have no-sitly cluded the very efficient inspectors supplyed in his defartment."

"The Call," in referring editorially to the matter, asks:

asks:
"Have our Custom House employes and the Spanish Consular office and the host of Spanish spice said to intest our city all been asiecp?"

FIRING ON THREE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS. HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Four men, supposed to be filibles ers, recently appeared off Matanzas in a small vessel Owing to lack of wind they were unable to make a land ing and they decided to swim ashore. After great exer ions they reached land. They then made their way to

the Vista Hermosa estate, where they were shortly afterward surprised by a force of the Civil Guard. The soldiers exchanged fire with the men, but the latter succeeded in escaping to the forest, leaving a portion of their effects behind. It is thought that three of the men are Beriben, Garcia and Barreto, and that they came from Key West. They are being actively pursued.

GREAT JOY IN BINGHAMTON. THE PEDERAL BUILDING RING DEFEATED BY

DEFECT IN THE TITLE OF THEIR SITE. BINGHAMTON, Sept. 9 (Special).-There is much rejole ing here to-night and no little excitement over the report that the Government officials cannot find a perfect chain of title to the Wall-st. site, which through political inflused Federal building here. The site in question is obhere has been much bitter feeling over its selection. It

DEUNION OF SULLIVAN COUNTY VETERANS MIDDLETOWS, Sept. 9. - The sixth annual rounion of the voteran union soldiers of Sullivan County held at Livingston Manor yesterday, drew together 6,000 persons, the affair being under the management of Purvis Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Eli Starr, Post, Grand Army of the Editor of The Livingston Manor Times, commander. The speaker of the day was General James R. Osborne, of New-York, who was shot through the lungs at Chancellorsville. The veterans of the 56th Regiment, which was commanded by ex-United States Senator Van Wyck, formed a permanent organization, with Colonel Rockwell Tyler as president.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A BOY'S ARM. LOCKPORT, Sept. 9 (Special). - In the case of Joyce Macklem, age fifteen, of Niagara Falls, through his father, John S. Macklem, as guardian, against the New-York Central and Hudson River Ratiroad Company to day in the Supreme Court, the jury brought in a verdict for \$10,000 damaxes. The action is for injuries received by the boy on December 28, 1886, by having his arm crushed at the elbow. A sleiri load of children were taking a ride. As they crossed the track at the Fails a train backed down upon them with the above results.

THE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS. AKRON, Sept. 8 (Specia').-The daughters of veterans closed their first National encampment here to-day and chose Wheeling, W. Va., as their next place of meeting on August 17-19, 1883, when the Sons of Veterans of the United States meet at the same place. The officers elected are: President, Mrs. W. D. A. O'Brien, Springfield, Ohio; vice-president, Mrs. F. A. Gurney, Grand Crossing, Ill.; administration, Mrs. Elia L. Jones, Aloona, Penn.; Mrs. Josie Martin, Malvern, Ohio; Miss toona, Penn.; Mrs. Josie Marun, Maivern, Onio; Miss. Iola Hopkins. Englewood, Ill.; Mrs. J. P. Brooks, Pittsburg; Miss Lee Hilles, Barnesville, Ohio; chaplain, Mrs. A. P. Davis, Pittsburg; secretary, Miss I.ilia Jackson; treasurer, Miss Jessie Cobbert, Springfield, Ohio; inspector, Miss Alice Gregg, Peoria; indge advocate, General G. B. Abbott, Chicago. The per capita tax was fixed at ten cents, to be equally divided between National and division departments.

RICKED. BEATEN AND CHOKED BY AN ITALIAN. ROCKPORT, Me., Sept. 9.-Mrs. Napoleon King, who keeps a boarding-house, was brutally assaulted this afternoon by an Italian, Joseph White. She is now in a critical condition and unable to talk coherently. While she was drawing some oil in her cellar-way at about 3 knocked her down and kicked and choked her until knocked her down and kicked and enoked her down became insensible. He then stuffed a handkerchief into her mouth, threw her down the cellar stairs and left her. He returned in a short time, however, and kicked her again. The physicians in attendance are unable to determine the whole extent of her injuries. The neighbors say white formerly boarded with Mrs. King, and was made to leave the house for some unknown reason.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (Special).—Fire broke out this vening in the stable of Martin Ryan, in Allen-st., and before the flames were subdued seven dwelling-houses in Ennesst, in the rear of the stable, were consumed. ouses were occupied by poor families and all the contents were burned. The Kensington Masonie Hall in tichmond-st., which adjoins the burned house in the rear, was considerably damaged. Julia Hanley, who was in bed ill, was carried out of a burning house and died from fright. Two dwelling houses in Allen-st. were also partly destroyed. The stable was a frame structure and was completely gutted. Mr. Rvan's loss is placed at \$2,000, while that on the other property and household furniture will not exceed \$15,000. The families who had lost their homes were promptly cared for by neighbors.

THREW HIMSELF UNDER A TRAIN. TRENTON, Sept. 9 (Special), -A well-dressed man, with iron-gray hair and mustache, aged about fifty, no described himself as William of No. 2,222 Locust at., Philadelphia.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

NO HOPE FOR THEIR LIVES-UNDER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET OF EARTH,

ters, whose first name could not be ascertained, were buried alive last evening in the new aqueduct at North Yonkers. They were working in the tunnel between shafts 17 and 18. The heading is being cut through a strata of sand and gravel, and the engineers have bad considerable difficulty in bracing the earth strongly noon Engineer Thompson thoroughly examined this sec-tion of the work, and pronounced it safe. He returned last night about 6 o'clock and examined it again, with it caved in with a tremendous crash, burying the me under 120 feet of earth. There is positively no hope of rescuing them. A large force of laborers was imthe entombed men for two or three days at least. Kell was foreman of the gang, and was about thirty years old. Crowe and Walters were laborers under him, the firs named being about sixty years and the latter about

PARTNER AND MONEY MISSING.

PROUBLE IN THE LUMBER FIRM OF J. J. M'DON OUGH & CO., OF THIS CITY AND SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9 (Special).—Tiney B. Thompson took \$2,500 on Friday last and left this city to pay off the hands at some of the mills in Southern Georgia operated by the lumber firm of J. J. Mo-Donough & Co., of this city and New-York. Thompson is a partner in the firm. It has been impossible son is a partner in the firm. It has been impossit to obtain any trace of him since his departure. triends express a belief that he has met with foul play. Mr. McDonough arrived here from New-York play. Mr. McDonough arrived here from New-York yesterday. He says there is a slight shortage in the firm's accounts at two of the banks. He adds that he cannot state positively that Thompson has misappropriated any of the firm's money. The shortage will not exceed \$25,000. Thompson was one of the most prominent and popular young business men in the city. He lived well, but not extravagantly, and has a family. He is well known among New-York lumber men. The firm is rated at \$500,000.

J. J. McDonough & Co., of Savannah, have lumber yard at One-nundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and East River. At the office of the firm yesterday it was said that little was known regarding Mr. Thompson's disappearance. Mr. McDonough was in the city on the first of the week, and on Tuesday received a dispatch from Savannan calling him at once to that city and saying that Mr. Thompson had disappeared. Since then they have heard nothing from Savannah. Since then they have heard nothing from Savannah. They were of the opinion that he was the victim of foul play and had been killed by negroes for the money which he had about him. Mr. Thompson is a brother-in-law of Mr. McDonough, and was formerly a member of the firm but is not at present. Whether the report of a shortage in his accounts was true or not, they said, would make no difference to the firm. It would not embarrars them at all, and they should continue in business as before.

FOR KILLING THE REV. MR. HADDOCK.

THE TRIAL OF FREDERICK MUNCHRATH AT SIOUX CITY-INTEREST IN THE CASE UNABATED. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 9 .- The trial of Frederick Munchrath for the murder of the Prohibition advocate, the Rev. George C. Haddock, began in earnest this morn ng. That public interest in the murder of Mr. Haddock has not waned is apparent by the excitement on the streets last night and the crowded court-room this morning. The quick selection of a jury was a surprise, only forty-seven talesmen being caried. Judge Wakefield appeared in court promptly, and a few moments later th urymen were in their scats. The jury, as sworn, is as ollows : E. D. Sandford, farmer ; F. J. Jauron, merchan S. H. Moore, druggist; C. R. Koons, farmer; James Collins, gardoner; William Hall, farmer; A. J. Millard indertaker; E. W. Yockey, farmer; G. R. McDougall, music dealer. The jury was allowed to disperse las night, and it was rumored that Juryman James Collins was approached in behalf of the defence, but refused to was approached in behalf of the defence, but refused to listen to any proposals. Munchrath was brought into court looking pale and nervous and evidently greatly agitated. He is defended by George W. Argo, of Le Mars. County Attorney Marsh conducts the prosecution, and is assisted by M. D. O'Connell, of Fort Doige, who has been employed by the State for that purpose.

This morning E. H. Hubbard presented the case to the jury on behalf of the State. Attorney Argo, for the defence, followed, stating that soon after the tragedy Leavitt and "Bismarck" held a secret council, in which Leavitt and "State to the story I have told you and we will come out all right."

Leavitt said: "Steek to the story I maye tonly on and we'll come out all right."

Deputy Sheriff Davenport was the first witness for the State. He testified that Munchrath was at the courthouse the afternoon of the injunction trials proceding the murder, and was hobobbing with Leavitt. Trieber and the other defendants. In the main his testimony, while

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Evening Wis-consin from Duluth says that the steamer Spokane has arrived at Two Harbors and reports that she east the big schooner David Dows, of Toledo, adrift in the gale on Tuesday and Wednesday and that the vessel has not been seen since. It is feared that she has foundered with all hands—some fifteen souls. The Dows was the largest schooner on the lakes. She was owned by David Carrington, of Toledo, and was valued at \$60,000. A dispatch from Cheboygan, Mich., says that incoming vessels report that the storm on Lake Huron was terrible. A heavy fleet of steamers and sall vessels weathered the gale at Presque Isle, and notwithstanding the fact that most of the vessels had both anchors down, they dragged into each other, inflicting heavy damage. The tug Walido A. Avery, towing a raft, sprung aleak outside and had a narrow escape from foundering. She sunk decks-to on reaching a dock at Cheboygan.

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Cleveland to The Iournal says: "Anxiety for the safety of the family of Captain Clemens of the lost schooner Niagara was releved this morning by the discovery of the fact that they vere not on board the ill-fated vessel. The name of the first mate of the Nizgara was John Macbeth and the second mate William Quinn. As the Niagara left Ashta-bula on her last trip, the crew is believed to have been shipped from that port. It is probable that ten persons lost their lives: Captain Clemens, two mates, the cook and six sailors. The Niagara was insured in the Hull Pool for \$25,000."

ROSS, THE " BURKER," HANGED. BALTIMORE, Sept. 9 .- John Thomas Ross, colored, was executed at 12:45 p. m. to-day for the murder of Emily Brown, white. He spent the morning in singing hymns and talking with the clergymen. Ross died without a struggle. His neck was not broken and death was caused by strangulation in ten and a half minutes.

Emily Brown lived at the house of Mary Bloxham mother of Ross. Anderson Perry, a paralyzed colored mother of Ross. Anderson Perry, a paralyzed colored man, was employed in the Anatomical Department of the Maryland University of Medicine, and he, too, boarded with Mary Bloxham. Ross's story is that for three weeks before the murder Perry asked him to kill the Brown woman and sell her body to the university. Ross says Perry told him that Albert Hawkins would assist him. Early in the evening of December 10 last Ross and Hawkins found the Brown woman alone. Ross struck her on the head with a brick and Hawkins then stabbed her until she was dead. Perry and Hawkins were arrested with Ross, but managed to get off.

ST. LOUIS BERICKATS JEALOUS OF EACH OTHER.
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9 (Special).—The Democrats here are reported to be much confused over the arrangements for the President's reception. The Hendricks Association, composed of the leading Democrats in the city, was first in the field with its committees and promised to co-operate with the Mayor's committee. The Mayor appointed his committee, but is alleged to have ignored the Henhis committee, but is alleged to have ignored the Hen-dricks Association and now there are two or three com-mittees in the field busy collecting funds. The generous Democrats want to know which is the genuine and which is the spurious. Several members of the State Central Committee are pledged to the support of the Hendricks Association. Hearing this the chairman of the State Central Committee has issued a call for a meeting for the purpose of having its own say about the reception.

CUBAN EDITORS TO FIGHT A DUEL. KEY WEST, Sept. 9 (Special).—The Evening Call of this city says: "Jose Rodriguez, Editor of the Spanish paper city says: "Jose Rodriguez, Editor of the Spanish paper El Intransignite, of Havana, is reported coming to this city to fight a duel with Senor Estrada, Editor of La Propogunda. He will doubtless get a warm reception. El Intransignite in the conservative Cuban organ. There is much excitement here over his expected arrival by the Plant Line steamer Mascotte to-morrow evening."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

GOING BACK TO WALES TO END HIS DAYS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—Several weeks ago the Rev. Thon
Edwards age eighty-four, for a half century a resident
this city, disappeared my-teroinaly from his home, on
South Side. He was eccentric, but as he was known to had considerable money in his possession at the time of
disappearance, and left behind him property valued
\$59,000, it was feared that he had met with four play. A
ter was received from him yesterlay, however, dated of
marticonshire, Wales, in which he slated that he proposed
remain there for the rest of his days.

ANNIVERSARY OF CALIFORNIA'S STATEHOOD. SAN FRANCISCO, sept. 9. -To-day is a legal holiday in Calibrain, it being the thirty-aeventh anniversary of the admission of California into the Union.

FAVORING THE SALE OF OKLAHOMA.

MUSKOGER, I. T., Sept. 9.—The Greek national election for chief, second chief and members of the Houses of Kings and Warriors occurred on Thesslav, Returns indicate the election of Lecus Perryonn, who favors the sale of Okiahoma. He is a man of ability, oducation, has been delegate to Washington and enjoys the confidence of his people.

PRICE THREE CENTS. TO REOPEN McGLYNN'S CASE

WILL THE POPE RECONSIDER IT ?

THE DOCTOR'S DEPENDE SUPPRESSED-HAS MISS CALDWELL WITHDRAWN HER GIFT !

Attention was again drawn to the case of Dr. McGlynn yesterday by an article over two columns long in The Brooklyn Standard Union, which purported to give an inside history of the matter from the time that Cardinal Gibbons went to Rome as the supposed friend and advocate of the deposed pastor of St. Stephen's, and declared that the whole matter was about to be reopened. In addition to this it touched upon several matters connec directly or indirectly with the Doctor's case, the most important of which was Miss Caldwell's gift to the proposed Catholic university, which the article declared had been withdrawn. The article was shown to Dr. McGlynn last evening and was declared by him to be substantially correct so far as it related to himself, but he could not or would not say anything about the alleged withdrawal of Miss Caldwell's gift.

The salient points of the article, so far as relates to the Doctor, are that when Cardmal Gibbons sailed for Rome last winter he was favorably disposed toward Dr. McGlynn; at least he conveyed that impression to the Doctor's friends, and this impression was strengthened by the reception of a letter from him by Dr. Burtsell in regard to the Doctor. At in regard to the Doctor. At Rome it seems a plan was devised by Cardinal Simeoni, Bishop Keane and others to settle the trouble between Archbishop Corrigan and the Doctor. This was to get the priest to come to Rome and after a mild censure send him back to his charge, and to placate the Archbishop by placing him at the head of the new university. Dr. McGlynn's retusal to come as requested by Bishop Keane upset this plan and angered Cardinal Simeoni still more at the defiant priest.

Both Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane were deeply interested in the proposed university. They wanted the assistance of Cardinal Simeoni, the powerful secretary of the Propaganda. To secure this they found it necessary to cease the esponsal of Dr. McGiynn's cause. They did so. An additional reason for the Cardinal's action was that he feared the Doctor's case might increase the difficulty of his position in dealing with his pet Knight of Labor project. He did not even present the Doctor's defence, which was entraised to him, and the result was that the priest was condemned unheard.

This fact has been but recently ascertained for a certainty by Dr. Burtsell and other friends of Dr. McGlynn. They have already begun an action based upon this knowledge. Bishop Moore, of Fiorida, has written to the Pope about this suppression and it is confidently expected that the Holy See will order a re-examination of the whole subject.

Holy See will order a re-examination withdrawn her subject.

Miss Caldwell, it appears, has withdrawn her munificent gift because Bishop Spaulding, of Illinois, who originated the idea of the university, has been ignored in its practical development by Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane in their anxisty to obtain full control of the institution. The article adds that the prelates have threatened to bring suit against Miss Caldwell to compel heat to retract her withdrawal.

WHAT DR. M'GLYNN SAYS ABOUT IT. When Dr. McGlynn's attention was called to the article last evening at Cooper Union a smile passed over his face. "'Another discussion of my case,' did you say "he asked. "Well, really I had almost forgotten that I had a 'case,' so remote and languid is the interest that I feel in the matter." Then he proceeded more scriously to say that he had read the story, which was an entire surprise. The author of it was unknown to him, but he was certain that Dr. Burtsell did not inspire it. Whoever it was, however, had, so far as it pertained to him, (Dr. McGlynn) stated matters with substantial accuracy. The few minor inaccuracies were hardly worth

the Doctor continued; "not what is said about the Catholic University, or the withdrawal of Miss Caldwell's gift from it because of the way in which Bishop Spaulding had been treated. I would also exclude from my indorsement what is said as to the motives which prompted the peculiar actions of Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane in my case. It is not for me to say that, of their pet scheme -that of obtaining control of the pro-posed Catholic University for themselves and Cardinal which the complication of my case might have in the way of his desire to favor the Knights of Labor. arrival in Rome in his first interview with the Pope, in which the Pope alluded to my case, was instructed by the Pope to write to me urging me to come to Rome. Cardinal Gibbons disobeyed the mandate or the Pope and it would now be in order for him to rise and explain why he did so. He wrote instead to the Rev. Dr. Burt did other clergymen also, had got from Cardinal Gib bons the impression that the Cardinal was very friendly to me and would do what he could to see justice done me in Rome. The Cardinal gave in his letter to Dr. Burtsell as an excuse for not writing to me, as the Pope had told him to do, the very foolish reason that he did not know my address now.

"I would remark that a man over fifty years of ago

with brains enough to become a Cardinal ought to have known that if Dr. Burtsell somehow or other could find me to communicate to me the contents of the Cardinal's letter to him, Dr. Burtsell could equally well bring me or send me a sealed letter addressed to me in his care.
The letter, as was proper, was answered by Dr. Burtsell to whom it was addressed. But it was something more than an ordinary letter; it was a long statement, sell to whom it was addressed. But it was something more than an ordinary letter; it was a long statement, plea and argument as if from an ecclesiastical counsel and stated that no doubt I would go to Rome as soon as I was able if I should be invited there in a proper status and not summoned there to have only insuit and outrage added to the injury and injustice that had already been inflicted upon me, without trial or even a single hearing; it being the fact that the proposal to give me even a single hearing before removing me from St. Stephen's was indignantly refuted by the great majority of the Archbishop's Council, including himself.

I am myself satisfied, as is suggested in this article, that both Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane, while posing as my friends in their letters to Dr. Burtsell, and in a letter of Rishop Keane's to me, did really neglect and sacrifice—I shall not say my interests, but rather the interests of justice and of the Church in this country—by their action upon my case in Rome. I have been informed that Bishop Keane desired to gratify the wounded pride or Cardinal Simeoni, with whom it had become a matter of pride and spite of force me to come. He scarcely concealed the fact that he was acting with duplicity, and he boasted in spite of the doubts of others that he could cajole me into coming to Rome.

I know to be true the allegation that Cardinal Gibbons failed to leave with the Propaganda, as he should have done. Dr. Burtsell's letter, which was really an answer to a message of the Pope. Cardinal Gibbons now acknowledges that he never presented the document, and he makes some weak excuses that he thought it more prudent not to do so. When asked recently about the matter, he said that Dr. Burtsell's letter was in the hands of the recent of the American College at Rome, when pressed on the subject on another occasion he said that It was destroyed in Rome with all his private

A BATTLE FLAG RETURNED. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 9.—Thomas G. Jones, of the 2d Alabama Regiment, forwarded by express to the Governor of Counceticut, so as to reach Hartfard to-day, Governor of Connecticut, so as to reach instruct to Juny, the battle flag of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers. Is was captured at Plymouth, N. C., in April, 1864, by a member of the Montgomery True Blues, a command which was reorganized and is now one of the companies in the 2d Alabama Resiment. In his letter the Colonal asys the flag is returned because of the indisposition to rotain a momento of the traumph of brethren over brethermore.

HOW WILL CONNECTICUT TAKE THE FAVORS HARTFORD, Sept. 9 (Special).—The surviving members of the 16th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers were much surprised by the announcement by telegraph from Montgomery, Ala., that the colonel of the 2d Alabama Montgomery, Ala., that the colonel of the 2d Alabama Regiment, Confederate, had sent to Governor Lounsburg the battleflags taken from it at Plymouth, N. C., in 1864. The regiment was captured at that place, but the members for the colors to pieces and wore them concealed through Andersonville, and since the War they were gathered and remade for the battleflag corridor at the Capitol, where they now are. The flags referred to are probably the regimental guidons, which were lost sighs of at the capture, but which were never used in battle.

HER BED DRAPED IN MOURNING. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 9 (Special).—The mother and relatives of Miss Rachel David, the young Jowess who Tuesday eloped with a Gentile and rried to him by Governor Richard take the matter bitterly and their home has been one of mourning ever since. The room and bed lately occupied by the runaway daughter have been draped in mourning to accordance with the Jewish custom when a death occurs in the family.

TO SUCCEED THE REV. DR. MEREDITH. LOSTON, Sept. 9 (Special).—The Union Congrega Church, of Boston, whose pastor, the Rev. Dr. Mer is about to go to Brooklyn, to night unanimous cided to call the Rev. William Scott, of Omaha, pustor. Mr. Scott is a native of Amaterdam, M. Y is thirty-seven years old and has been in Omahaeven years.